Seeking Heaven, Finding Death-Astatic Ideas of Quarantine-Europenn Officials Helpless Against

Moslem Facaticism.

[Copyright, 1897.]

Every year, at the time of the great nnnual pilgrimage to Mecca, which is now in progress, there is to be seen the most extraordinary collection of poor zealots who have come on foot from distant homes, begging their food by the way, and who may be a year or two on the journey. The poor tramp may "drill" from Morocco all the way neross Northern Africa, or he may come from Persia or British India by parched and barren desert routes, eating daily a handful of dates or rice. If a grade or two less abjectly poor, the pilgrim will have a camel, which doesn't better matters in Mecca, from a sanitary point of view.

Rich and poor, well and ill-fed, hale or decrepit, the pilgrims reach at last, by various routes, but the vast majority from Djeddah by sea, the hagios or holy stone, which is a space of 18 hours' march from Mecca. Here they not only strip naked, but even put off their turbans, and have their heads shaved. By way of clothing they tear new cotton cloth into squares of one yard each. Each man gets two squares, one of which he uses as an apron, while the other is thrown over the left shoulder. In this attire the last procession marches to kiss the black

This stone is supposed to date from Patriarch Abraham's time. The Arable word for stone, "hagard," or in some dialects "hajar," is the same as the word Hazar, which occurs in the Eible

people say who know the conditions harbor; they were afraid they'd be too well. Perhaps it may be only enteric late, and so on. fever from change of food and polluted water, and sunstroke from the fierce rays of the sun beating down on so many bald shaven pates. They treat sunstroke by putting a bandage around the head, thrusting a stick through it Even this sometimes strangely fails to

Of course there are quarantines and regulations. But of course, also, this is the east.

The British government in India has forbidden pilgrims to set out from districts where the plague exists, a case of locking the stable after the horse is stolen. It also requires that each pilgrim have 30 rupees as a safeguard against starvation on the way. The candidates are sorted on a long wharf divided by a picket fence. A man who has been passed hands his rupees to another, through the fence and he to and the rest had heard of it. They another.

heard of the "basket trick" performed dinary creatures will curl up in a space that they were worrying mainly besomewhat larger than a bandbox and cause their food was running low, and be carried on board as baggage by an- the whole affair ended in the company other. Hence the steamboat men have giving them five bugs of rice." acquired the habit of sticking things into baggage to see if it squeals, and baggage has, in accord with the wellknown law of modification by environ- New Industry That Has Recently Been ment, acquired the habit of refraining from squealing when stuck.

purther of the mother of Ishmael. Hage | pilgrim to have three months' subsists possibilities in this new field of enteris a pllgrimage. Haggi are pilgrims, ence money to remain a dead letter, prise and hired two men to visit office. Haggies is the Greek word for "holy." European inspectors would enforce the buildings and secure custom for the de-But that is another story. The holy rule, refuse bakshish and make the livery of his lunches. It met with

late, and so on "'Oh, you want to go on,' said I, and

I stepped to the signal box without another word and began bending on three signal flags. They watched me curlously.

"'Sure you want to go on?' said I, and twisting it tourniquet fashion. after they had time to get perfectly quiet. 'The captain is getting his health papers.' (He was in my room watching the ship with a glass and we were waiting for nothing under heaven but more freight.)

"Yes, they were sure. "'All right,' said I, 'we can start when you like, without the papers, but in that case you'll be stopped at Abou Saad sure.' "They fell on their knees to me, those

big, fierce Mograbbins and Moors and Soudanese, and begged me for God's sake not to go without the papers. Some of them had been on Abou Sand would have licked the dust off my boots There's another way. Everyone has if I had cared for that kind of a polish.

"Finally I explained to them that by Indian fakirs. One of these extraor- they had plenty of time, found out DANIEL CLEVERTON.

LUNCHES DELIVERED IN OFFICES

Developed in Chicago. A good midday lunch delivered at Then there are the French, who have your office for ten cents is something this year forbidden the pilgrimage from that one will hardly find outside of Algiers, Tonis and Tripoli. But the Chicago. In fact, says the Times-Herdesert is unfenced, and a man who sets ald, it is a comparatively new enout to visit his son-in-law may change terprise even here. Like many another his mind and conclude to go to Mecca enterprise, it was born from a necessity when he gets into Morocco or Egypt, aided in a measure by ingenious ener-And the Egyptian government is hard- gy. Less than a year ago a lunchhouse ly likely, for political reasons, to for- proprietor on Adams street began to debid the pilgrimage. For the same reas liver a few midday lunches to friends in sons it permits the law requiring each different office buildings. He saw the favor and encouragement and grew and spread. To-day not less than 5,000 lunches are delivered by a half-dozen competitors, and the business is increasing every day to large proportions. Not only are busches delivered at the office buildings, but at the varions department stores for the clerks and other employes. Time as well as money is saved thereby.

The menu is: Two nice ham sandwiches, a piece of the according to the tuste of the patron, pickles, small bit of cheese, paper napkin and toothpieks This costs but ten cents delivered. Each lunch is put up in a small paper box large enough for the purpose. In fact, there is now a factory that has begun to make these boxes for that especial purpose. It is a profitable business and has already begun to be felt by the other lunch places in the downtown dis-

CURIOUS NESTING PLACE.

A Letter Box That Was in Constant I've by Birds.

In the year 1868 a pair of great tips built in a wooden letter box, which stood in the road in the village of Row fant. Sussex, into which letters, etc. were posted, and which was cleared daily, says the Pall Mall Magazine. Unfortunately, one of the bird- was killed by a boy and the nest was not finished. In 1889 a pair completed it and laid seven eggs, and were sitting; but one day an unusual number of postcards was dropped in, nearly filling the box and causing the birds to desert it, when the nest and the eggs were removed. In 1890 a pair built a stone is an ordinary enough affair built government unpopular. Native ones new nest, the hen laid seven eggs and succeeded in rearing though the letters continued to be posted daily, and when taken out were often grims have money, and it takes the found lying on the back of the sitting Turkish doctors at the Djeddah quarantine to find it out. Talk of quarant birds went in and out by the slit for

Connected with the robin there is a tracting money. The doctors charge sacred tradition accounting for the color of the bird's breast, to which I need not further allude, except to hazard the guess that the little songster is plously disposed, so that one is scarcely surprised to hear that on several occasions he, or she rather, has built in send a load of people to the quarantine a church and once affixed a nest to the Bible as it lay on the reading desk. preclate better the advantages of a It is gratifying to learn that the vicar would not allow her to be disturbed and provided himself with another copy of the sacred volume from which to read

the lessons.

Mississippi's Capitol. The state of Mississippi is at length to have a new capitol. It is to be built upon the site of the present dilapidated structure, which has for years been unworthy of the state. The sum approexpresses the hope that the best men. men who have been fire-tried and firetested, men whose integrity is as pure as the first opening lilac, when it spreads its clear leaves to the sweetest dawn of May, will be selected to expend

Killed Himself On His Wife's Grave. WAKEMAN, O., June 26.-George D. Miller, 60 years of age, committed suicide Friday evening on his wife's grave by shooting himself with a re-He had been despondent ever since his wife died about eight months ago.

The Joint Resolution Defective COLUMBUS, O., June 26. - The supreme court of Ohio decided the joint resolution defective in a constitutional sense which provides for a vote to hold a constitutional convention, and it will not be voted upon at the next election.

Duke of Cambridge's Bauquet.

LONDON, June 28. - The duke of Cambridge gave a jubilee banquet Saturcent." day evening at Gloucester house, Park Lane. Among the guests were the prince of Wales, all the visiting royalties, and the special envoys including Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States. No ladies were present.

A PREMIUM ON CRIME. Curious Results of the Former

Tariff on Diamonds.

It is Explained by Mr. George F. Kunz. a Government Expert-Peculiar Methods of Smugglers-Some Facts and Figures.

[Copyright, 1837.] One of the odd experiences of tariff in the duty on diamonds prescribed by the pending tariff bill. Under the Wilson law the duty on cut diamonds was 25 per cent. In the new bill the duty is ten per cent. The reason for reducing the duty is not to give advantage to the people who wear diamonds or the people who import them, but to restore to the government the income from diamond importations which it had under the old tariff law. Experience with the high duty on diamonds showed that instead of increasing the customs receipts from diamonds, it reduced them; while there were evidences that just as many diamonds were In other words, the high rate of duty The dealers in diamonds, instead of were seized and confiscated. paying the treasury 25 per cent, on the

on the condition of the dismond mar- the highest reputation." ket all over the world. In this report, in a few days, he will touch on the other countries?" smuggling of diamonds under the Wilone who keeps an eye on the diamond years. business that there has been a great their cost in Loudon plus the customs

makers and the treasury is illustrated | treasury to their satisfaction, they dis- more than five per cent, of those which underselling them in defiance of the The former duty of ten per cent, helped tainty when some important seizures amount of rough diamonds brought years have been greater than they ever gling. It remains to be seen what the were under any other law in the same new duty will do. The establishment efforts of agents of the treasury abroad. business a stronger footing than it ever These agents reported to the custom had before. house officers that certain importers bought in this country as ever before, had been buying heavily in foreign smuggling of diamonds is the most markets. When the importers landed serious violation of the customs law. was a disadvantage instead of an ad- and did not declare the diamonds they Ten thousand dollars' worth of diavantage to the government, and inci- were known to have bought, they were monds can be held in a man's mouth or

value of their importations or buying good diamond-cutting as foreign work- ter of an inch thick; and the customs diamonds of American cutting, were ers. "Americans do the finest dia- officers have known of cases where such smuggling cut diamonds into this country in large quantities. mond-cutting for style, not weight, a package was concealed under a porous try in large quantities. George F. Kunz, of New York, the "Of course there is some bad diamond- customs officer would never think of government's expert in diamonds, is cutting done in this country; but there looking on a man's back, for smuggled ow preparing his annual report for is some that is quite as bad abroad. On goods unless he had some reason to the director of the geological survey the whole the American workmen have suspect him; and that reason would

which ought to be in Mr. Day's hands importance compared with that of one of its agents abroad or from some

"Compared with Antwerp and Amson law. "Not that I am an expert in sterdam, we do very little diamond-symptoms of nervousness, snuggling," said Mr. Kunz, with a cutting here; but I have confidence in In a memorable case in "That is not my business. But the growth of the industry. It has in- ing had been received, the customs ofthere is no doubt in the mind of any- creased steadily in the last two or three ficers found a number of diamonds im-

deal of smuggling. When diamonds are this market in the past year compared to be had in New York for less than with those of the previous years?" on the trimmings of her hat. Under or-

"They have been larger. Though dinary conditions there was not one

CAUGHT SMUGGLING DIAMONDS IN THE ARTHFICIAL GRAPES USED TO TRIM HER HAT.

there is smuggling. The duty of 25 per does not mean that a great many peocent, gives a wide margin of profit to ple have not had money and pleney of the smuggler, and it is comparatively it. Investing that money, they have easy to smuggle gems because they can wanted to get something of assured be packed in such a small space."

There is no doubt about the selling diamonds." price of diamonds and the figure which they ought to bring in this market, be- judge of diamonds?" cause the price of the rough stones is fixed in London, which is the distribut- diamonds among the men and women ing point of the rough product for the who buy them in New York. And they entire world; and in South Africa, whence most of the world's product! comes, the output is limited each year, so that there can never be an over- market in the world." production and a reduction in the price. Men who own diamonds may find some comfort in the reflection that there is little fear of a decided reduction in the value of their stones, for the great diamond syndicate of South Africa will not permit the world's markets to be flooded and the value of their product printed for its erection is \$750,000, and cheapened. As to the rough diamonds, a Jackson newspaper correspondent after they come from the mine they are handled by a syndicate formed in London, which takes the entire product of the mines-about \$17,500,000 worth each year.

"Since the syndicate took control of the rough," continued Mr. Kunz, "American diamond buyers have been on an equality with the buyers from other countries. Before this they were at a disadvantage. Now the buyer from Paris and the buyer from Antwerp and the buyer from Amsterdam must all go to London to get their rough diamonds; and they buy on the same terms as the buyers from the United States. Under these conditions, I think there is a hopeful outlook for the diamond-cutting industry in the United States. The duty of ten per cent., diamond-cutters say, is enough to protect them against foreign competition. Of course, any manufacturer would like to have twice the necessary duty in his favor; it would increase his profits. But diamond-cutters seem to that they do not need more than ten per

The diamond-cutters thought differently before they had their experience with the Wilson law. When the duty of 25 per cent, was levied a number of foreign diamond-cutters came to, the rough for hardly more than one- Hour.

duty, it is pretty safe to assume that times in general have been hard, that value, and many of them have bought

"Is the American, as a rule, a good

"There are many excellent judges of want the best, as a rule. The American market takes a larger proportion of first-class stones than any other

Nine-tenths of the diamond-cutting done in America now is done in New York, though Boston also gave to the world the first diamond-cutting machine. Before the invention of Mr. Morse, all diamond-cutting was done

by hand. Mr. Kunz says that a great many Americans prefer to buy their diamonds abroad; and one of the biggest jewelry houses in America caters to that taste for the foreign product by maintaining branches in London and Paris. At the same time it does its own diamond-cutting in this country, and is better satisfied with the result of American workmanship than with

the product of foreign factories. The native American diamond is a freak. At intervals there are reports from the west that some one has discovered an American diamond field; and remembering the gold and silver discoveries in California and Colorado and other great mining interests of the Rocky mountain and Pacific states, the American people are quick to believe the report The simple faith of the average American in the possibilities of his continent has led to a great many visiting last summer at a popular seafrauds being committed in the name of side resort. As the bishops were walkdiamonds. The greatest of these was ing home from the Sunday morning the "salting" of a large territory with service they could not fail to notice the rough diamonds some years ago and its crowds of bathers in the surf, clad and sale to a syndicate which expected to unclad in all manner of costumes. open up another bonanza like the De- The resident prelate turned to his visfrom abroad and we have imported you do if you were confronted by a since we began to keep statistics on the problem like that in your diocese. subject nearly \$200,000,000 worth. These Bishop Potter quietly replied: "Broth-

this country to establish themselves half that amount; so we have paid to under the impression that they must the diamond-cutters of Europe nearly get the advantage of the 25 per cent. \$100,000,000 in the last 30 years. It is protection if they were to hold their for this reason, among others, that own in the American market. The American diamond dealers are anxious American market for diamonds is the to establish the diamond-cutting ingreatest in the world. But the new- dustry securely in the United States. comers have not had the pleasant Three and a third million dollars a year experience they expected. In the first distributed in wages to our workmen place, they had to meet the complaint is not to be despised. But with all the that they were bringing in contract la-borers. And after they had settled ward to encourage the cutting of diathat question with the secretary of the monds in America, we cut probably not covered that the diamond importers were are sold in this country every year. high protective duty. Suspicion that to build up the industry, but slowly. the importers were smuggling diamonds in large quantities became a cer- amazingly at first-it trebled the were made; and they tell me at the into this country in the first six treasury that the seizure of diamonds months-but it soon lost its effectiveunder the Wilson law in the last two ness because of the activity of smugperiod of time. The most important of of new factories under the early imthese seizures were made through the

They say at the treasury that the dentally it put a premium on crime, carefully searched and the diamonds in the hollow of his hand. They can be put in a package two inches long, one I asked Mr. Kunz if Americans did as and one-half inches broad, and a quararise from one of two causes-because "And has the industry assumed any the treasury had received warning from spiteful friend or enemy of the smuggier, or because the smuggler betrayed

In a memorable case in which warnbedded in a cake of soap. The smug-"How have the sales of diamonds in gier's wife also had some gems. They on the trimmings of her hat. Under orchance in a thousand that they would have been discovered.

One of the stories of the New York custom house is of a professional who fooled the officers so often that they came to have a great admiration for him. Time after time they would get information from abroad that he had large purchases of diamonds for the American market; and they would be on the lookout for him when he arrived in New York. But search as they would, they could not find the diamonds. They not only felt of his garments but they even cut the seams of his coat so as to examine the inside of the lining. Hollow heels are common depositories for diamonds; so they split the heels from his shoes and took the soles off layer by layer. But all to no effect. Long afterward they discovered his system. He always had a stateroom to himself or shared it with his wife. Going aboard the ship, he sawed a hole in the flooring of his room and concealed the diamonds there. He engaged the same room for the return trip. When the ship was to sail, his wife accompanied him to the dock and went with him to his state-room aboard ship. There the diamonds were transferred to her; she returned with them to the city and sold them; and later she joined her husband on the other

Women have been known to conceal gems in their hair, wrapped in tissue mer of the same color as the hair. Stones are often put in old settings and brought in as family jewels. Sometimes they are worn. Smugglers not infrequently meet some American in London or Paris who can be pursuaded to help them in a trick of this kind, and who thinks it smart to "heat the government." It is said that carrier pigeons are sometimes used to smuggle diamonds into this country from Canada-probably the most valuable "messages" ever carried by birds.

Much of the smuggling done under the old law was done by amateursmen who wanted to bring little presents to their wives. Under the existing law, more of it has been done by professional men-diamond dealers who have been willing to risk prosecution for perjury and the possible confiscation of their gems to save 25 per cent. on their value. Under the new law there will be less inducement to fraud and the treasury officers are looking for a much larger revenue from diamonds than they have had since 1894.

By the way, did you ever think of the decrease of the diamonds owned in this country which a reduction in the rate of duty will cause? London sets the price for diamonds. If the American importer has to pay only ten per cent. instead of 25 per cent. on importations, then a dollar's worth of diamonds from London which was worth a dollar and a quarter under the old law, will be worth only a dollar and ten cents in this country under the new law. This means that if the diamonds owned in the United States now are worth \$225,-000,000 with the duty at 25 per cent., they will be worth only \$210,000,000 with the duty at ten per cent.-a difference of \$15,000,000.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Not in His Diocese.

Happy was Bishop Potter's reply to a brother prelate whom he chanced to be Beers mine. All our diamonds come itor, saying with a sigh: "What should diamonds could have been imported in er, this is not my see!"-Time and the



AFHA PRAYER OF A POOR MECCA PILORIM

inclosure. It is said to have been turned can beg or horrow a shilling fee. black because the sins of the pilgrims game into it, leaving them clean,

Clean! In the great Mohammedan feast that follows the procession more animals are slaughtered than the total number of the pilgrims. Sometimes the number reaches half a million of sheep and goats, less often culves and young camels. A perfect young camel is regarded as the finest sacrifice, so that many artiflees are devised to pass off camels that have died of sickness for fine specimens; or cameis with broken legs. The Arabs about Djeddah have a sportive way of creeping up behind a young camel and breaking its leg with a sudden twist of a forked stick, all in the interest of trade. Here are the refuse of half a million beasts; the entrails and offal stinking in the sun, the utter lack of sanitary conveniences, the feebleness of so many of the pilgrims and the long continued segetarian habits of nine-tenths of them. Then they are suddenly gorged with meat. For the rich regard it a sacred duty to buy meat for the poor at Big Beiram feast and none need go without.
What some say is that cholera al-

ways breaks out within 24 hours after the feast. As a rule, it's no great matter, Cholera isn't a bad disease. Under favorable conditions it merely kills a few thousands of the dirtiest people on earth, adds a dozen clean ones by accident, travels its hundreds or thousands of miles and is snuffed out in the north by frost. In the south it is always present. This year the plague may find in the meeting and parting of so many men from such widely separated climes just the opportunity it wants to travel and see the world.

What an opportunity! There are Shii from Persia and Suni from Asia Minor. There are dancing dervishes, howling ervishes, glass-eating dervishes and ervishes who jab themselves with unre Touoregs from Sa iara, Bedouins om the Libyan desert, wild Mograbins from the Lord knows where, proud white Moors in gelabas and burnouses, yellow Hindoos in bushel-basket turbans, brown Egyptians in tarbushes, coal-black negroes from Ethiopia in brownskull caps and blue gowns. There are Persians and Turks and Chinese.

And there is the cholera. . Not the real cholern always, some

In space of pil this, most of the piltimes! That at Djeddah is the finest in the letters. the world, considered as a means of exwhat the traffic will bear; no more. They never make the mistake of holding up a shipload of folks for more money than there is on the ship. Sometimes when business is dull and fees are running light, the medical men will sland, Abou Saud, to make them aplean bill of health and to enable them to enjoy for awhile the fine scenery and water at one dollar a pint. As the sacred day approaches, it becomes a game of bluff. The doctors don't dare keep the pilgrims too late, for if they are not likely to be in time, they will get sullen and refuse to pay a cent. On the other hand, the pilgrims will not hold out too long, fearing to lose the entire trip. Each side knowing both the strength and weakness of the position of the other, an arrangement of some sort is patched up by which those who have money pay, and those who haven't don't.

Oh, yes, there's a quarantine. A gentleman of high official rank in Egypt, who was, in his younger days, in it. the Red sea steamboat business, gives me much of this information, which he thinks ought to be made public, but which he could not himself print in any Mohammedan country.

"Such is the fear which the pitgrims feel of Abou Saad," said he, "that I once quelled a mutiny in Alexandria harbor by merely mentioning its dreaded name. The sailors were hiding. Admiral Blomfield and the British marines were guarding the ship to see that no rioters came ashore, and 500 furious pilgrims were storming all over her. I was fully 22, and weighed a little over a hundred pounds, but I knew Arabic, and the captain asked me to go out and arrange matters. I was unarmed, of course, and most of the pilgrims carried long desert guns loaded to

the muzzle with slugs. "What's all this row about?' said I when I got on deck and they made a rush for me. They said they wanted to go on; they were tired of lying in